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A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence

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"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

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BY A. THOMSON.

POMEROY, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1854.

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Proceedings of the Members of Congress Opposed to the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1854.

At a meeting of the Members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held pursuant to previous notice, in the City of Washington, on the 20th day of June, 1854, the Hon. Solomon Foot of Vermont was elected Chairman, and the Hon. Daniel Mace of Indiana and the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton of New York were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee appointed for the purpose reported an Address to the People of the United States, which having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The eighth section of the Act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise Law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which, in 1820, quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute-book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal.

It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the grounds upon which we have steadfastly though ineffectually, opposed this alarming and dangerous act.

You need not be told that the Slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was, the slaveholding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation.

African Slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American colonies, even before the revolution; and those colonies which are now slaveholding States, were equally earnest in their remonstrances with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of Slavery, were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the colonies, was one of the causes of the revolution. When the war ended there was an imperious necessity for the institution of some government in the then unoccupied Territories of the United States. In 1784, Jefferson proposed, and in 1787 the Continental Congress adopted the ordinance for the government of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio, by which it was declared that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime. The great and flourishing States since organized within that territory, on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the revolution.

The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American slavery, which it was believed would be dried up when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure till 1808. The foreign slave trade was prohibited—thus the source of slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of slavery into the Territories was prohibited. The slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled, and at the same time the States had already taken up and were carrying forward a system of gradual emancipation. In 1803 Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what are now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, and the Territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the slavery question again before Congress. In 1812, the region immediately surrounding New Orleans applied for admission into the Union under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating slavery, and the free States acquiesced. Eight years afterward the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission under the name of the State of Missouri, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of slavery into the State. The slaveholding States insisted upon her unqualified admission. A controversy arose which was sectional and embittered, and which we are assured by contemporaneous history seriously imperiled the Union. The statesmen of that day in Congress settled the controversy by compromise: the free States assented to the admission of Missouri with her slaveholding constitution, while the slaveholding States on their part yielded the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of the territory which lay north of 36-deg. 30 min., constituting the present Territory of Kansas and Nebraska. The slaveholding States accepted the compromise as a triumph, and the free States have ever since felt it undisturbed and unquestioned. Arkansas, a part of the territory of Louisiana, which lay south of 36 deg. 30 min., in compliance with an implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State, and the free States acquiesced. In 1819, Florida, a slaveholding province of Spain, was acquired. This province was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent slaveholding State, was annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, although they regarded the annexation, with the probable increase of the number of slave States, with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again. New territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the war with Mexico. The people of California formed a constitution inhibiting slavery and applied for ad-

mission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States, and out of Congress threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were, that ten million dollars of the people's money should be given to Texas to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New Mexico, that New Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as slave or free States, as the people, when forming constitutions, should determine; that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished without affecting the existence of slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves of disputed constitutionality should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained by means of solemn assurances, made on behalf of the slaveholding States, that the compromise was, and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it. A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment. It was granted by the House of Representatives on the following terms:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as to hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises and sustain the laws not necessary to carry them out, and provisions for the delivery of the fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included, and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institutions of slavery as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

A few months subsequently the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party set forth in its platform: That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Soon afterward another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said: "We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace; and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever or however made." The present administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President referring to it in his inaugural speech declared that the harmony, which had been secured by its term of office. The President recurring to the same subject renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, in the following language:

"But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which there existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same committee on Territories, which only ten days before had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language:

"Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to legal points in dispute."

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the administration itself and by means of its influence on Congress. In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and candor that it could not have been carried in either House without the votes of the representatives from the free States. The minority resisted the attempts to arrest discussion upon this grave question, though a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. Some attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as "factionists," yet we fearlessly declared that throughout the contest they resorted solely to the powers secured to them by the law and the rules of the House, and the measure through the House, was effected through a subversion of its rules by the majority, and the exercise of a power unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legislation. The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation by the Administration and by Congress that the principle which it contains, extends not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but to all the other territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organization of Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which territories contained

one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the United States, and because there was no only no danger of disunion apprehended, but by this reckless measure the free States have lost all the guarantee for freedom in the territories contained in former compromises, while all the States, both slave and free have lost the guarantee of harmony and union upon those compromises afforded. It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these respects, it is only a cover for broader propaganda of slavery in the future. The object of the administration, and of the many who represent the slave States, is, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexing Cuba at whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico to be admitted also as slave States. These acquisitions are to be made peacefully if they can be purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions. If they cannot be made peacefully, then at the cost of a war with Mexico, and a war with Spain, and a war with England, and a war with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakable indications also appear of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of slavery—and this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil and the extension of slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States, and failing in that demand attempt a withdrawal of the slave States and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself and fraught with consequences so fearful we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and to the South, to the free States and to the slaveholding States themselves. It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn you in sober seriousness of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great emergency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore to all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to Freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of slavery.

SOLOMON FOOT, Ch'n.
REUBEN E. FENTON, Secretaries.
The meeting was fully attended, and the address is indorsed by all the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Daily Gaz.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1854.

I have read an interesting circular just issued by the association lately formed here, in resistance to slavery aggression, which ought to be universally published. Hon. Z. E. Goodrich, of Massachusetts, is president, P. P. Blair vice President; L. D. Campbell of Ohio, Mace of Indiana and eight others directors of the society.

This circular contains the clearest exposure of the designs of the slave power, which I have yet seen. It traces the motives of the Missouri compromise with convincing power, and suggests some of the remedies which ought to be attempted to check this policy, and to preserve, if that yet be possible, the Union. The circular shows that if the propaganda get a majority in the next House of Representatives we may expect a series of measures which will forever stamp the spirit of African slavery on the general government, will subvert the independence of all the northern States, and will in the end destroy the liberties of their citizens. The circular adverts to the necessity of encouraging the emigration of northern freemen to Nebraska and Kansas.

To obtain control of the House in the next Congress, it will be necessary to elect nearly all the members from the free States as decided enemies of slavery extension and encroachment. The south confronts us with a solid wall of 90 members, to these must be added two from California and five or six from Illinois and Indiana, from districts inhabited chiefly by settlers from slave States. Richardson represents one of these districts. If the Nebraska parties elect fifteen members in the northern States, beside these, they will secure an influence in the House which could not be successfully resisted. There never was a time when the necessity for a union of all parties was so striking as now. If we fail to meet and defend its encroachments, the contest will be finished and our ruin as free communities will be complete.

The report of the committee of foreign affairs of the Senate on African slave trade is full of interest. The document shows conclusively that the project of throwing open that traffic, once pronounced infamous and cruel by our own and every other civilized nation, is nearly ripe, and that all laws against it are about to be repealed. I do not wish to create any public excitement on the subject, nor have I a hope that anything effectual can be done to prevent it, but I learn, as a fact, that it is almost certain that the unrestricted importation of slaves from Africa will be recommenced within six months. And, in fact, while the same trade exists between Maryland, Virginia and Ky., on one side, and the far South on the other, I do not know why we should prohibit the direct trade with Africa.

The squadron of eighty guns to be withdrawn from the preventive service on the African coast, the Committee suggest, could do good service by watching Cuba for slave raiders. How delightfully simple and verdant. How innocent. The fleet could watch Cuba could it? Yes, no doubt it could, as the wolves watch a sheepfold. That is a good joke, but slightly too broad.

The question of a recess is indefinitely postponed. We shall drag along here till the autumn opens. A more utterly worthless body of men for business purposes, than compose the House and Senate never assembled.

The Senate is actually still debating the vetoed Insane Land Bill, just two months old to-morrow. The Homestead lies upon the table untouched. The House has been wrangling over the petty details of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, ever since the passage of the Nebraska infamy, while the bill for improving rivers and harbors awaits its action, and the tariff, the ten millions donation to Mexico, and all the bills for land grants cry out with plaintive earnestness for a share of its benevolent attention. The river and harbor bill will be debated a month, and probably be passed to save the miserable creatures who betrayed their constituents on the territorial question. It will be vetoed to save the party at the South, as well as the consistency of the President, unless he decides to eat his own words, which is not an uncommon trick of his.

The President has, I understand, informed Senator Hunter that if the Homestead passes he will veto it. Senator Hunter, in great confidence has communicated this interesting fact to the Democratic Senators who have pledged themselves to the friends of the bill. Consequently it will be lost in the Senate. Perhaps a final and decisive vote upon it cannot be avoided, but it may be considered quite dead.

Urgent remonstrances are coming up against the twenty per cent. tariff of the Ways and Means Committee. It will probably turn every furnace in Pennsylvania, at the first snap in the money market, followed as every little or great pressure is, by a fall of price in London. It is a pity Mr. Fillmore had not seen this while on his Southern election tour. He might have pointed out this proof of his representative's devotion to free trade, as an additional reason for why his own zeal for Cuban annexation should attach to him in the great struggle the Whig nomination. Fillmore's paper is already out in favor of acquiescence in the Nebraska infamy. Altogether Mr. Fillmore is a very nice man but will hardly have the opportunity of signing any more fugitive laws.

Embalmers' Bodies.

A writer in the London Notes and Queries, furnishes the following interesting accounts:

A few weeks ago, in cleaning out an old chapel at Nuneham Regis, Warwickshire, which had been pulled down, all but the belfry tower, forty years since, we thought it necessary to trench the whole space, that we might more certainly mark out the boundaries of the building, as we wished to restore it in some measure to its former state. It had been used as a sickyard and a depository for rubbish, by the tenants of the farm on which it was, ever since its disrepair. We began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeletons, from which the coffins had crumbled away, till finding the earth had been moved, we went deeper, and discovered a leaden coffin, quite perfect, without date or inscription of any kind. There had been an outer wooden coffin, which was decayed, but quantities of the black rotted wood were all around it. We cut the lead and folded back the top, so as not to destroy it; beneath was a wooden coffin, in good preservation, and also without any inscription.

As soon as the leaden top was rolled back a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. We then unfashioned the inner coffin, and found a man embalmed with great care, and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him. On examining the body more closely, we found it had been beheaded. The head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt which covered the body was drawn quite over the neck where the head had been cut off. The head was laid straight with the body, and where the joining of the neck and head should have been, it was tied round with a broad black ribbon. His hands were crossed on his breast, the wrists were tied together with black ribbon. He had a peaked beard, and a quantity of long brown hair, curled and clothed with blood, around his neck. The only mark on anything about him was on the line on his chest, just above where his hands were crossed; on it were the letters "T. B." worked in black silk.

On trenching towards the channel, we came on four leaden coffins, laid side by side, with inscriptions on each; one contained the body of Francis, Earl of Chichester, and Lord Dunmore, 1653; the next the body of Audrey, Countess of Chichester, 1652; another the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, his daughter, 1640; and the fourth the body of Sir John Anderson, son of Lady Chichester by her first husband. We opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her coffin filled with embalmed, and in fine preservation—her flesh quite plump, as if she were alive—her face very beautiful, and her hands exceedingly small, and not wasted. She was dressed in fine linen, trimmed all over with pearl lace, and two rows of lace across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old. Her beauty was perfect; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed. No part of her face or figure was at all fallen in. We also opened Lady Chichester's coffin; but with her the embalming had perfectly failed. She was a skeleton, though the coffin was filled with aromatic leaves. Her hair, however, was as fresh as if she lived; it was long, thick, and as soft and glossy as that of a child, and of a perfect auburn color.

In trenching on one side of where the altar had been, we found another leaden coffin with an inscription. It contained the body of a Dame Maria Brawne, daughter of one of the Leighs, and of the Lady Marie, daughter to Lord Chancellor Brakley. This body was also quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very small, coffee colored seed, with which the coffin was nearly filled; and it also had so powerful a perfume, that it filled the whole place. The linen, ribbons, &c., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after an exposure to the air. We kept a piece out of each coffin, and had it washed, without loosing at all destroyed. Young Lady Anderson had ear-rings in her ears, black enamel

and gem stones. The perfume of the herbs and gaud used in embalming them was so sickening, that we were all ill after inhaling it, and most of the men employed in digging up the coffins were ill also.

My object in sending this account is, if possible, to discover who the beheaded man was. The chapel is on the estate of Lord John Scott, who inherited it from his paternal grandmother, the Duchess of Beaufort, daughter of the Duke of Monmouth, and whose family Nuneham Regis, and other possessions in Warwickshire, came by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of Lord Dunmore, Earl of Chichester.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Three Days Later from Europe.
New York, June 30—P. M.—The steamer Europa, with three days later advice from Europe, has just arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The sales of Cotton for three days reached 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 bales and exporters 7,000 do. The market opened dull, but improved at the close; but prices were unchanged.

Gardiner & Co. report Beef steady, but not active. Pork was unchanged, but not buoyant. Large sales of Bacon at rather better prices. No good Hams in market. More doing in Lard and Cakes.

The Liverpool Brokers' Circular reports nothing doing in Spirits Turpentine.

A sale of 1,000 bbls American Tar at 23s 3d. Common Resin advanced to 3s 8d@3s 9d.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 40s.

A limited demand for Lard Oil at unchanged rates.

Tallow steady at 6s 6d for Russian and 63s for North America. A sale of 300 tons Lard at 49s 6d. Tea unchanged with an improved demand for good green. Sugar in better demand. Coffee selling slowly.

At Manchester a fair business was doing, but prices were a shade lower.

At London a large business was doing in American Securities, but prices are unchanged.

Flour was firm at 38s@43s; white wheat 12s@12s 8d. Tea firm; Sugar lower; Coffee rather better; Iron was quiet, Rails £7-15s@£8 in Wales.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Paris Monitor announces that Austria and Prussia have jointly framed a reply, overruling the objections of the smaller German States.

Col. Manueff is about to go to St. Petersburg, with a message from Prussia recommending the Czar to accept the recent sum of Austria; it is rumored he has already referred it.

The Baltic fleet; at the last accounts, was within twenty miles of Heligoland.

Nothing later from Asia, Greece or the Black Sea.

The allied troops were still being transported to Varna.

Reschid Pasha retires from the Turkish Foreign Ministry, and is succeeded by Chekel Effendi.

The bill giving Canada the privilege of electing a Senate passed the second reading in the British House of Lords.

The weather was very wet in France, which excited much fear in regard to the crops.

Paskiewitch the Russian commander on the Danube, has been severely wounded.

The Austrian and Prussian note, in reply to the Hamburg coalition, was dispatched from Berlin on the 30th May.

The British steamers had destroyed the ships, dock-yards and stores at Balchuan, on the south shore of the Gulf of Bohnia.

Several vessels were captured off Ullah, and on the 1st of June four steamers destroyed the ships and dock-yards at that place, causing a loss of over two millions of rubles.

The Greek troubles are nearly settled.—Hadi Pasha still holds out in Thessaly.

The Europa cable transport ship, was burned to the water's edge, while on the passage from Gibraltar with troops. Twenty-one lives were lost, including Col. Moore the commander of the troops.

The Russians made another desperate attack on Silistria, on the 10th, and were again repulsed, in which Paskiewitch was wounded and has moved to Jassy.

Additional News by the Europa.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—A Turkish attack on the Island of Molen was repulsed.

The Emperor Nicholas was shortly expected at Kiev. It is stated the Emperor signified his acceptance of the convention proposed by Austria, in reference to the eventual occupation of the Principalities.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the news of the adhesion of Greece to the ultimatum of the Western Powers, caused great surprise, as Russia was reckoning on divisions in that country which had been convinced at great expense in the southern provinces of Turkey.

The Paris Monitor, in alluding to the arrest of Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, says the Minister of France at Washington hastened to bring this intimation of the Consular privileges under the notice of the United States Government, and that the language of the American Cabinet does not permit of a doubt that the affair will be settled satisfactorily.

A dispatch dated Goshland, June 11th, says both the French and English ships were at Bessund, twenty miles from Sevastopol, and it was expected they would attack that place soon after the 13th inst.

The weather in England was very dry, and rain much needed.

Who are the Friends of Temperance?

There are doubtless many friends of the Temperance cause who say very little about it, but pursue the even tenor of their way, in that as in other things; but they cast what influence they do exert in the cause of temperance in all its phases. They never complain that the measures proposed are not right; but they take the measures as they are and aid in establishing them. These are good citizens; but there is another class in this and probably all other communities, who dare not come out and say they are in favor of temperance or that they approve of drinking. That would compromise their position; but they take every means possible to defeat every temperance movement. If you put licenses at a high figure, so as to limit the number of drinking houses, they will tell you it is not the right way, that you make a monopoly of the business; that you must cut them all off, give no licenses. If you grant no licenses they cry out "fanaticism." Another says "give us the Maine law." Another proposes to "abolish the use of liquors altogether, and we are with you." Any other declares that the Maine Law is tyrannical and he cannot go for it. It is unconstitutional. These may deny it as much as they please, but they are nevertheless opponents of the temperance reform. The friends of temperance will adopt any and all measures for the reform. If they cannot get what they want they will be willing to try any measure that they can get, any that is in their power. These are the friends of temperance and of man, cavaliers are neither.—*Wheeling Intel.*

A company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, called the Emigrant Aid Society, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West. The shares are \$100 each, four per cent, of which is to be paid the first year, and ten per cent. yearly thereafter.

From the report of a committee of the corporators, we make the following extract:

"The Emigrant Aid Company has been incorporated to protect emigrants, as far as may be, from the inconvenience we have enumerated. Its duty is to organize emigration to the West and bring it into a system. This duty which should have been attempted long ago, is particularly essential now, in the critical position of the western Territories."

We look upon this as one of the best plans for the people of the west that has ever been adopted. By an association of the capital and talent, means will be adopted, by which those at the East can emigrate at much less expense and trouble than they otherwise could do. This movement comes from the right quarter; it comes from a locality where industry, enterprise and economy are cardinal virtues; where schools are encouraged, and information of all kinds is eagerly sought, and widely disseminated; where the church and the school house form a nucleus, around which cluster the most hallowed associations.

We believe that to-day, Ohio owes more for her wealth, her political power, her intelligence, and the development of her vast resources to the New Connecticut colony, as it was then called, that settled the Western Reserve, than to any other cause; and could this plan be carried in its full extent, there would soon be built up in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, States that would rival Ohio in the freedom of her institutions, as well as in wealth and power.—*Iona Rep.*

Letter from Kossuth Referring to the Anti-Slavery Letter from Mazzini.

21, Alpha Road, Regent's Park, London, Saturday, June 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Upon carefully reading your letter, I reply that while deploring the existence of slavery anywhere, all my principles are against foreign interference with the domestic affairs of another nation. Besides, though he is from natural necessity, from the impatience of its leading statesmen, the United States do not yet appear conscious of their competent position; still I consider the strength and prosperity of the only republican power on earth so important to the future destinies of the world, that I certainly would never contribute anything to its external divisions. Nay, true to my principles, I cannot recognize any division in America; I look to the brotherhood of the great republic as a whole, and have to high respect for the American people one undivided body of republicans, as not to believe they will of themselves, with all the light before them, make their nation a model for every other.

You are quite right in your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States; this is made certain by the fact of its being an old letter.

With high regard, and sincere esteem,
Yours respectfully,
George N. Sanders. Louis Kossuth.

A VOLUNTEER "KNOW NOTHING."—The so called Democracy of Hamilton county, or that section or fraction sometimes designated as the "Miamis," at other times known as the "Court-House Clique," who had for a series of years by secret organization controlled the offices of the county—contrived two or three years ago, by their arrogance and selfishness, to alienate the German population, by whose votes they had been enabled to rule the county. After in vain trying to win them back into what was called the "Democratic fold," the *Enquirer* as the organ of that branch of the party now known as the "Slave Democracy," has ventured to threaten them with the wrath of the "Know Nothings." As a warrant for this, the Germans are accused of going up a foreign party in politics, &c. In fact, the origin of the "Know Nothing" party, it is charged, is owing to the ungrateful conduct of the foreign population toward the Democracy, who (according to the *Enquirer*) can ferret

upon the foreigners of this country all their political rights!" At the same time the *Enquirer* is denouncing the "Know Nothings!" To a looker on, this farce is amusing.—The *Volsblatt*, a German paper, in Cincinnati, has joined issue with this volunteer "Know Nothing," and at the latest dates they were having a good time of it. The secret of this outbreak appears to be, the Germans will not consent to be transferred to the support of Aristocracy and Slavery. We doubt not it will all tend to the future harmony and quiet of the party. At all events we hope it may.—*Ex.*

INTERESTING FACTS.—Since it is according to law to drink beer in Ohio, it may be well enough for beer drinkers to know the following interesting facts: "Medical men," says Dr. Gordon, "are familiar with the fact that beer drinkers in London can scarcely scratch their fingers without risk of their lives. A copious London beer drinker is one vital peril. He wears his heart on his sleeve; bereft a death wound even from a rusty nail or the claw of a cat." Sir Astley Cooper, on one occasion was called to a drayman who had received an injury in his finger from a small splinter of a stone. Suppuration had taken place. This distinguished surgeon opened the small abscess with his lancet. On returning he discovered that he had forgotten his lancet case; going for it, he found his patient in a dying state. "Every medical man in London," concludes this same writer, dreads above all things, a beer drinker for a patient.

The sworn bands of Regulators, which are taking possession of Kansas, and laying claim to all the good, and at present available lands, no doubt owe their origin as a part of the scheme of the slave-brothers to doom that fair land to slavery. The *St. Louis Intelligencer* says that the *St. Louis Republican*, the leading Whig paper of that State, but wholly pro-slavery in its views, "is endeavoring, aiding and abetting a lawless movement that will drive Kansas to scenes of violence and blood, rouse to civil war, and cause it to be swamped in all time, as a blighted range of 'Regulators.' Hundreds of thousands of good citizens, who would otherwise make their homes there and build it into an empire State, as it would be the central geographical State of North America, will never put their foot in it, if organized bands of men, under the countenance of the public sentiment of Missouri, are to erect there an irresponsible and damnable institution to put them through an investigation of fitness to occupy that territory. Let the freemen and patriots of Missouri be aroused to the danger that threatens Kansas."

"GOING IT, GOOD AND STRONG."—The Hard Shell Democrats of the Town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, at a meeting to appoint Delegates to a District Convention, adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote: Resolved, That Franklin Pierce has proved recreant to the trust reposed in him, and to the principles declared in his inaugural. Nominated and elected by the Democratic party, his attempt to reward enemies and disown his friends—nay, more—his attempt to control State elections by the patronage of his office sinks him in the opinion of all true National Democrats nearly to a level with Martin Van Buren and John Tyler, and would have gone down quite to that point, had he possessed ability sufficient to concoct plans for the destruction of the Democratic party, equal to those concocted by the Van Burens. His recent attempt to replace himself in the good graces of his former friends, can not atone for the dishonorable act of removing from office the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, a faithful, honest, and capable public officer.

We noticed the other day the stoppage of the *Sentinel*, a Roman Catholic paper, at Buffalo. It has recommenced, under the patronage of the Bishop, and the first issue contains the excommunication "from the Holy Catholic Church" of the Trustees of the *St. Louis Church* of that city. This is the refractory congregation which, submitting to the rule of the church in spiritual matters, refuses to surrender its temporalities into the hands of the Bishop. The property of the *St. Louis Church* is very valuable, and was donated in trust many years ago by the father of one of the refractory Trustees, M. Leconteux, a French gentleman of the old school long well known to the people of Buffalo and Albany. The Trustees will never yield their rights, and what is more they will be sustained by the congregation.—*O. S. Journal.*

A gentleman named Lewis, author of an anti-Catholic romance, undertook to deliver an address at the benefit of an actor, in one of the Boston theatres, last week. He had no sooner made his appearance on the stage, than he was assailed with offensive missiles from the gallery and a constant hissing and growling, which effectually prevented his speech. The insult was offered by some 500 Irishmen, who had packed the upper part of the house.

One of the mission teachers at the Friends' Shawnee's Mission, in Kansas, writes that there is now in that territory, an extensive missionary establishment under the direction of the Methodist Church South, at which slaves have been kept for a long time. The missionaries sought to introduce slavery and the gospel of Christ—bans and affidoes—at the same time.